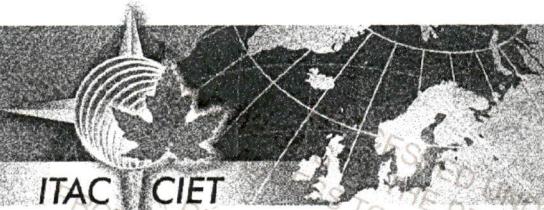


DAILY RADAR SCREEN



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre

Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

DRS 2018 04 09

TOP SECRET / CANADIAN EYES ONLY
For Internal Use Only

DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION „

“PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT”

“RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
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ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION „

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“RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION „

4. IRAQ: Six soldiers and one political party candidate targeted in a DAESH operation

Source: Open source, 2018 04 08

Summary: According to open source, on 2018 04 07, six Iraqi soldiers and a political party candidate were wounded after a suicide bomber wearing an explosive belt blew himself up at al-Hal political party in Hit, Anbar governorate. The attack was carried out by 3 assailants. One of them managed to detonate the explosives while 2 others were killed in exchange of fire with the army.

5. SYRIA/IRAQ: Unpopularity of online campaign renewing allegiance to Al-Baghdadi

Source: Open source, 2018 04 08

Summary: According to open source, DAESH jihadists and sympathizers launched a campaign on social networks to call for the renewing of their allegiance to DAESH leader Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi. This comes as the fourth anniversary of the announcement of the creation of DAESH approaches. On 2018 04 02, the Nasher agency, who publishes official DAESH messages, became the first media source to launch this initiative by posting a communiqué on social networks in Arabic and English. However, few groups linked to DAESH responded favourably to this campaign for the time being. Similarly, only a few jihadists have followed this directive on their social media accounts.

Africa

7. MALI: Explosives seized in Bamako

Source: Open source.

Summary: According to open source information, on 2018-04-06, Malian police authorities seized a significant amount of explosives from a private residence in Bamako, after being alerted by neighbours. The authorities arrested one individual and have identified a link to the Macina Liberation Front (MLF), a constituent group of the al-Qaida-affiliated Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimeen (JNIM). The open source information indicates that the explosives were destined for use by an unidentified mining site.

THREAT ASSESSMENT SPECIAL EVENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre

Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/124-E // 2018-06-15

SECRET//

Canada Day 2018

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS

CANADA → MEDIUM

LEGEND: Established ↔ Raised ↑ Lowered ↓ Remains ↔

INTRODUCTION

Canada Day 2018 festivities will take place in the National Capital Region (NCR), and in various cities across the country, from 2018 06 30 to 2018 07 01.

Scope: This assessment only covers the threat from terrorism, defined as violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political, religious or ideological objective. This assessment does not include the threat of violence from local or trans-national armed conflict, espionage, civil unrest or organized crime, as this does not fall within ITAC's mandate. Additionally, this assessment does not include the activities of groups or individuals who have actively protested against past international events and who may be motivated by various agendas, including environmental, anti-government or sectarian issues.

ASSESSMENT

Federal Government Canada Day Logo



CANADA 151

Source: walkingeaglesnews.com

Background

The most significant Canada Day 2018 festivities will occur in the NCR. The Capital's annual Canada Day celebrations are based at three main sites in Ottawa and Gatineau: Parliament Hill, Major's Hill Park (Ottawa, Ontario) and the Canadian Museum of History (Gatineau, Quebec). Extremely large crowds are expected to gather early on Parliament Hill, with the official program beginning at 08:00, and will continue throughout the day, with the last scheduled event at 22:00. A calendar of events is published on the Canadian Heritage website. According to Canadian Heritage, the main Canada Day sites in Ottawa-Gatineau accommodate, on average, some 350,000 individuals.

ASSESSMENT NOTE

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DEFINITIONS and HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS are located at the last page.

Her Excellency the Right Honourable Julie Payette, Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Honourable Melanie Joly, Minister of Canadian Heritage, are expected to attend the events and give addresses. As well, many other Ministers, Members of Parliament and representatives of the diplomatic community traditionally attend Canada Day festivities.

Threats to Special Events such as Canada Day

Attacks involving special events, symbolic holidays, tourist or secure areas in the past year include the following:

- On 2018 04 08, German security authorities foiled a knife attack plot against the half-marathon in Berlin, Germany, according to media reporting.
- On 2017 10 31, Uzbek-born US permanent resident Sayfullo Saipov drove a rental truck along a bike path in Manhattan, USA, intentionally hitting people before crashing. Eight people were killed and several others injured. He exited the truck, with two guns (later confirmed as paintball and pellet guns), reportedly yelling "Allahu Akbar," after which he was shot and wounded, before being taken into custody. Saipov claims to have conducted the attack for DAESH and had been planning the attack for a year. He chose Halloween because more people would be on the streets. A handwritten note in Arabic demonstrated support for DAESH, and DAESH material was found on his computer

- On 2017 10 01, a mass shooting in Las Vegas, USA, killed 59 individuals, including four Canadians, and wounded over 500 more. While it has not been identified as terrorism, this attack demonstrates how a lone attacker can amass a large amount of casualties in a short period of time.
- On 2017 08 17, in Barcelona, Spain, a terrorist drove a vehicle along the touristic Las Ramblas boulevard, striking pedestrians. This vehicle-ramming attack killed 14 people, including one Canadian, and injured more than 100 others. DAESH claimed responsibility, stating that its "soldier" carried out this attack.
- On 2017 06 03, seven people, including a Canadian, were killed when three men rammed their van into pedestrians on London Bridge, before proceeding to stab people in a nearby market area. The three attackers were killed by police. The following day, DAESH claimed responsibility for the attack by a "detachment of DAESH fighters."
- On 2017 05 22, in Manchester, United Kingdom (UK), a suicide attacker detonated a person-borne improvised explosive device (PBIED) in the box office foyer of the Manchester Arena as the audience was departing a concert. The bomb was packed with metal nuts, bolts and screws to amplify injuries. The explosion killed 22 people and injured 116 others. UK police identified 22-year-old Alaman Abedi, a UK citizen of Libyan origin, as the suicide bomber. DAESH claimed the attack the following day.

Terrorism Threat Environment in Canada

Examples of terror-related incidents in Canada, and attacks by Canadians abroad, over the past year, include the following:

- On 2017 09 30, Abdulahi Hasan Sharif, a 30-year-old man, drove through a roadblock and struck an Edmonton Police Service (EPS) officer outside of Edmonton's Commonwealth Stadium during a CFL game. Sharif exited the car and repeatedly stabbed the officer with a knife before fleeing the scene. He then drove through downtown Edmonton and attempted to strike pedestrians. He was charged with five counts of attempted murder, five counts of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, one count of criminal flight causing bodily harm and one count of possession of a weapon for a dangerous purpose.
- On 2017 06 21, Amor Ftohi, a Canadian residing in Montréal, stabbed a police officer with a knife at the Bishop International Airport in Flint, Michigan, USA, and was subsequently subdued and arrested. An FBI spokesperson stated that Ftohi was motivated by "a hatred for the United States." Ftohi's trial is to be held in Michigan, starting on 2018 07 30.
- On 2017 06 03, Rehab Dughmash, a 32-year-old woman claiming to be a DAESH member, assaulted employees and customers with a golf club and a large knife at a Canadian Tire store in Scarborough, Ontario, before being arrested. Terrorism-related offenses were filed by the RCMP. At her court appearance on 2017 06 06, she pledged allegiance to DAESH leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. In late-August 2017, it was revealed that, in April 2016, Dughmash had attempted to travel to Syria to join DAESH but was intercepted in Turkey and returned to Canada. She was to stand trial on 2018 05 28. The trial is expected to last at least three weeks; no further information is available at this time.

Individuals have been inspired to conduct attacks by propaganda released via various social media platforms by groups such as DAESH and AQ. This messaging often targets Westerners and Western interests, and may suggest targets such as public venues and events, as well as recommend methods of attack. This messaging has been the impetus of many of the above-mentioned attacks in Canada.

Examples of recent propaganda released by terrorist organizations with references to Canada or the West include:

- On 2018 05 21, the media arm of Syria-based, pro-AQ group Turkestan Islamic Party (TIP), released a video on social media featuring a Canadian with his face covered, Abu Mansour al-Muhajir, explaining why he had joined the jihad in Syria and urging other Western-based Muslims to move to Muslim countries.



- On 2018 05 03, a DAESH Telegram poster threatened random attacks in Western countries, with pictures showing an explosion next to the Marriott Hotel in Vancouver, BC.

- On 2018 04 22, DAESH official spokesman, Abu al-Hasan al-Muhajir, released an audio statement via media company al-Furqan on Telegram in which he noted DAESH's success in terrorizing the West with attacks, saying it has managed to deprive the West of its feeling of security, and threatened more attacks. Al-Muhajir stresses that the DAESH priority is to fight the secular rulers of Arab and Muslim countries. He criticized the USA at length, ridiculing its assertions that it has defeated DAESH.
- On 2018 04 19, the DAESH-associated group "Muharir al-Ansar" distributed an English-language poster on Telegram that provided advice on lone-actor attacks using improvised explosive devices (IEDs), firearms, knives and vehicles. It described the most effective way to use each weapon and ideal targets for each. It suggested, for example, pressure cooker bombs for the IED and an automatic rifle if the gun is to be used on crowds.
- On 2018 04 07, the pro-DAESH Misr al-Kinana published an article on Telegram urging Muslims in the West to carry out attacks in their own countries with guns, knives and vehicles and to spare no one, including toddlers and pregnant women.
- On 2018 04 03, the DAESH-linked media group "Constantinople Foundation" urged lone-actor jihadists in the West to attack soft targets including airports, universities, schools, parks and public areas.

- On 2018 02 02, a pro-AQ Telegram group released a statement threatening the USA for its decision to continue operating the Guantanamo Bay detention camp and threatened an attack similar to the "9/11 Martyrdom operations." The statement also mentions that leaders have advised mujahideen (fighters) to "hit America though all means available."

- On 2018 01 30, a pro-DAESH Telegram channel urged its followers to migrate to the Islamic state, but if that was not possible, they should “answer the call” and conduct an attack locally.

Terrorism Threat Levels

Canada MEDIUM ↪

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism could occur *in Canada*.

REF ID: A18124E05
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT
“PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
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THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

VERY LOW

Established ↑ Raised ↓ Lowered ↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY LIKELY and
COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
LIKELY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism
COULD OCCUR.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
POSSIBLE BUT UNLIKELY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY UNLIKELY.

ITAC uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis in applying terrorism threat levels. The setting of threat levels is determined by several factors including current intelligence, recent events, as well as the intent, capabilities, and attack frequency of terrorist groups. ITAC cautions that the information may be incomplete and, regardless of the threat level applied, a violent act of terrorism may occur with little or no warning.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT SPECIAL EVENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre

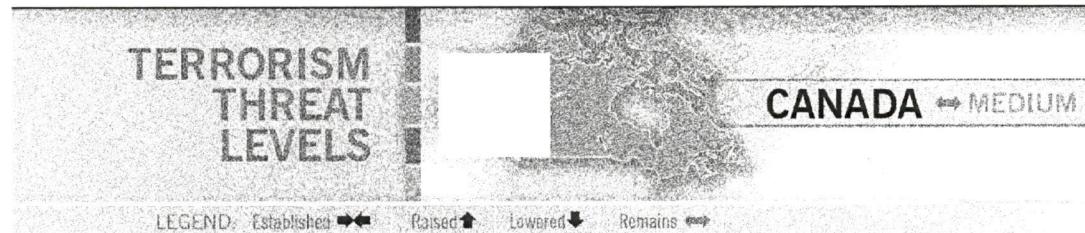
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Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/125-E // 2018-06-15

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Canada Day 2018



LEGEND: Established ↔ Raised ↑ Lowered ↓ Remains ↔

INTRODUCTION

Canada Day 2018 festivities will take place in the National Capital Region (NCR), and in various cities across the country, from 2018 06 30 to 2018 07 01.

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ASSESSMENT

Federal Government Canada Day Logo



Source: walkingeaglesnews.com |

Background

The most significant Canada Day 2018 festivities will occur in the NCR. The Capital's annual Canada Day celebrations are based at three main sites in Ottawa and Gatineau: Parliament Hill, Major's Hill Park (Ottawa, Ontario) and the Canadian Museum of History (Gatineau, Quebec). Extremely large crowds are expected to gather early on Parliament Hill, with the official program beginning at 08:00, and will continue throughout the day, with the last scheduled event at 22:00. A calendar of events is published on the Canadian Heritage website. According to Canadian Heritage, the main Canada Day sites in Ottawa-Gatineau accommodate, on average, some 350,000 individuals.

ASSESSMENT NOTE

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Threats to Special Events such as Canada Day

Canadian uniformed personnel face a specific, persistent terrorism threat, given the fact that they have been singled out as desirable targets in extremist propaganda and that their uniforms mark them indistinguishably as law enforcement and military personnel.

Attacks involving special events, symbolic holidays, tourist or secure areas in the past year include the following:

- On 2018 04 08, German security authorities foiled a knife attack plot against the half-marathon in Berlin, Germany, according to media reporting.
- On 2017 10 31, Uzbek-born US permanent resident Sayfullo Saipov drove a rental truck along a bike path in Manhattan, USA, intentionally hitting people before crashing. Eight people were killed and several others injured. He exited the truck, with two guns (later confirmed as paintball and pellet guns), reportedly yelling "Allahu Akbar," after which he was shot and wounded, before being taken into custody. Saipov claims to have conducted the attack for DAESH and had been planning the attack for a year. He chose Halloween because more people would be on the streets. A handwritten note in Arabic demonstrated support for DAESH, and DAESH material was found on his computer. On 2017 11 01, he was charged with one count of provision of material support and resources to a designated foreign terrorist organization and one count of violence and destruction of motor vehicles.
- On 2017 10 01, a mass shooting in Las Vegas, USA, killed 59 individuals, including four Canadians, and wounded over 500 more. While it has not been identified as terrorism, this attack demonstrates how a lone attacker can amass a large amount of casualties in a short period of time.
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For Canada Day 2017 in the NCR, the main pedestrian areas were blocked with temporary barriers such as fully-loaded dump trucks and garbage trucks, while access to Parliament Hill was only through gated screening tents that included mandatory baggage checks to restrict items such as umbrellas and camera selfie-sticks. ITAC notes that similar measures will be taken for Canada Day 2018.

Terrorism Threat Environment in Canada

Examples of terror-related incidents in Canada, and attacks by Canadians abroad, over the past year, include the following:

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ITAC notes that individuals in Canada have travelled overseas to fight with DAESH. While many individuals have been successful in travel, others were frustrated in their plans. Although

Individuals have been inspired to conduct attacks by propaganda released via various social media platforms by groups such as DAESH and AQ. This messaging often targets Westerners and Western interests, and may suggest targets such as public venues and events, as well as recommend methods of attack. This messaging has been the impetus of many of the above-mentioned attacks in Canada.

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- On 2018 01 30, a pro-DAESH Telegram channel urged its followers to migrate to the Islamic state, but if that was not possible, they should "answer the call" and conduct an attack locally.

Other Domestic Groups:**Terrorism Threat Levels**

Canada	MEDIUM	←
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ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism could occur *in Canada*. (

THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

VERY LOW

Established ↑ Raised ↓ Lowered ↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY LIKELY and
COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
LIKELY.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT SPECIAL EVENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre / Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/136-E // 2018-06-25

SECRET

Embassy of the United States of America in Canada Independence Day Celebrations at Ambassador's Residence in Ottawa on 2018 07 04

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS

CANADA → MEDIUM

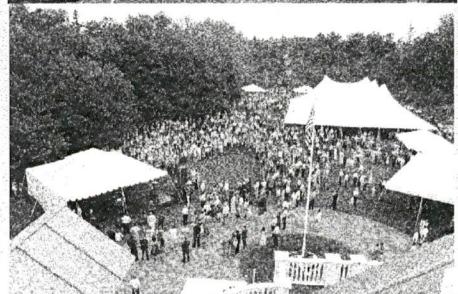
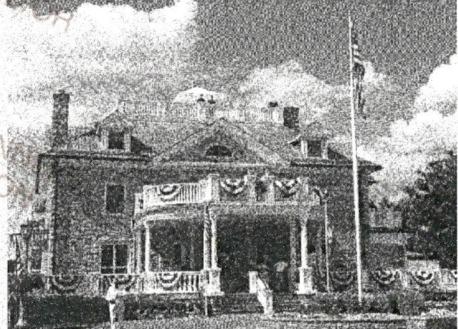
LEGEND: Established ➡➡ Raised ↑ Lowered ↓ Remains ➡➡

INTRODUCTION

On 2018 07 04, Her Excellency Kelly Craft, United States (US) Ambassador to Canada, will host the annual Fourth of July US Independence Day celebrations at the official US diplomatic residence in Ottawa. Information about this popular and highly-anticipated diplomatic social function and its basic itinerary is not yet available in the public domain, though the guest list is by invitation only, and not available to the public.

Scope: This assessment only covers the threat from terrorism, defined as violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political, religious or ideological objective. This assessment does not include the threat of violence from local or trans-national armed conflict, espionage, civil unrest or organized crime, as this does not fall within ITAC's mandate. Additionally, this assessment does not include the activities of groups or individuals who have actively protested against past international events and who may be motivated by various agendas, including environmental, anti-government or sectarian issues.

US Ambassador's Residence "Lornado" Typical 4 July Garden Party



Source: ca.usembassy.gov

ASSESSMENT NOTE

This report is based on classified and open source reporting up to 2018 06 25.

DEFINITIONS and HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS are located at the last page.

Background

The 2018 annual Fourth of July Independence Day celebrations, "An Evening of Kentucky Hospitality: Red, White & Bourbon," will be hosted by Ambassador Craft and her husband, Joseph Craft. Ambassador Craft is a former entrepreneur and philanthropist who began her tenure as ambassador to Canada on 2018 10 23. She is the first woman to be appointed to the post.

The Fourth of July event itself will be held on the grounds of "Lornado," the official US diplomatic residence, located at 500 Lisgar Drive, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. This event involves a secondary location—the grounds of the Canadian Aviation & Space Museum, 11 Aviation Parkway, Ottawa—where invitees can park vehicles and then be transported to and from Lornado by coaches, starting from 6:50 pm on 2017 07 04. Lornado's rear Minto Place entrance will be reserved for persons with disabilities and for exiting only. All other guests, including media representatives, will enter via the Lisgar entrance. Drop off for guests arriving by taxi or driver will be on the corner of Lisgar Road and Buena Vista Road.

Approximately 2,000 guests are expected to attend the event. Traditionally, guests include senior Canadian government officials at the federal, provincial and municipal levels; Canadian military and law enforcement officials; foreign diplomats; representatives of private sector companies; and other domestic and foreign dignitaries.

While the residence itself will be closed to guests, the grounds will have food, drinks and seating available in marquee tents. The official program normally begins with the US Marine Corps Guards presenting their Colours, performing a flag drill, singing of both national anthems and retirement of the Colours, followed by music from military and local bands.

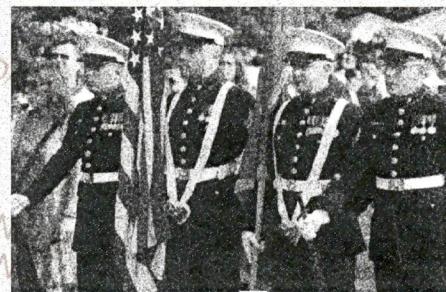
Due to the high-profile nature of this event and its participants, the Government of Canada will provide additional security and emergency resources,

**US Ambassador
Kelly Craft**



Source: ca.usembassy.gov

**2015 07 04, Lornado,
US Marine Colour Party**



Source: ottawacitizen.com

**Retired RCMP Sergeant Garth
Hampson sings the national
anthems**



Source: ottawacitizen.com

PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION

Fourth of July Event Pick-up Drop-off Points**Intersection Lisgar
and Buena Vista Roads**

Source: google.ca_maps

**Canadian Aviation
& Space Museum**

Source: triposo.com |

Attacks involving special events, symbolic holidays, tourist or secure areas in the past year include the following:

- On 2018 06 16, in Moscow, a Kyrgyzstani Muslim national rammed his taxi fans attending FIFA World Cup events, exited the vehicle and ran away before being arrested. At least seven people were injured. While not confirmed as terrorism, the investigation by Russian authorities is ongoing.
- On 2018 04 08, German security authorities foiled a knife attack plot against the half-marathon event in Berlin, Germany, according to media reporting.
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Terrorism Threat Environment in Canada

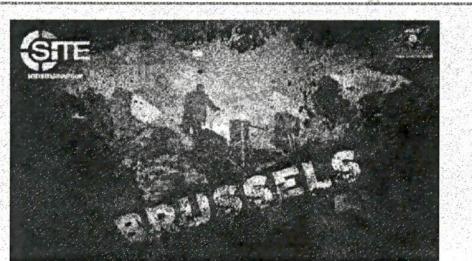
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-



Source: 2018 06 20 MEMRI

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Other Domestic Groups: While various left-wing and right-wing groups in Canada espouse extreme views to support their objectives,

Terrorism Threat Levels

Canada MEDIUM ➔

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ITAC CIET

THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

VERY LOW

Established

↑ Raised

↓ Lowered

↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is **HIGHLY LIKELY** and **COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY**.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is **LIKELY**.

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ITAC uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis in applying terrorism threat levels. The setting or threat levels is determined by several factors including current intelligence, recent events, as well as the intent, capabilities, and attack frequency of terrorist groups. ITAC cautions that the information may be incomplete and, regardless of the threat level applied, a violent act of terrorism may occur with little or no warning.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT SPECIAL EVENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre / Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/137-E // 2018-06-25

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Embassy of the United States of America in Canada Independence Day Celebrations at Ambassador's Residence in Ottawa on 2018 07 04

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS

CANADA → MEDIUM

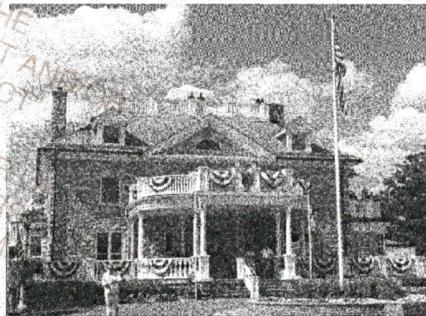
LEGEND: Established ↔ Raised ↑ Lowered ↓ Remains ↔

INTRODUCTION

On 2018 07 04, Her Excellency Kelly Craft, United States (US) Ambassador to Canada, will host the annual Fourth of July US Independence Day celebrations at the official US diplomatic residence in Ottawa. Information about this popular and highly-anticipated diplomatic social function and its basic itinerary is not yet available in the public domain, though the guest list is by invitation only and is not available to the public.

Scope: This assessment only covers the threat from terrorism, defined as violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political, religious or ideological objective. This assessment does not include the threat of violence from local or trans-national armed conflict, espionage, civil unrest or organized crime, as this does not fall within ITAC's mandate. Additionally, this assessment does not include the activities of groups or individuals who have actively protested against past international events and who may be motivated by various agendas, including environmental, anti-government or sectarian issues.

US Ambassador's Residence "Lornado"
Typical 4 July Garden Party



Source: ca.usembassy.gov

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ASSESSMENT NOTE

This report is based on open source reporting and informed by intelligence up to 2018 06 25.

DEFINITIONS and HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS are located at the last page.

BACKGROUND

The 2018 annual Fourth of July Independence Day celebrations, "An Evening of Kentucky Hospitality: Red, White & Bourbon," will be hosted by Ambassador Craft and her husband, Joseph Craft. Ambassador Craft is a former entrepreneur and philanthropist who began her tenure as ambassador to Canada on 2018 10 23. She is the first woman to be appointed to the post. (

The Fourth of July event itself will be held on the grounds of "Lornado," the official US diplomatic residence, located at 500 Lisgar Drive, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. This event involves a secondary location—the grounds of the Canadian Aviation & Space Museum, 11 Aviation Parkway, Ottawa—where invitees can park vehicles and then be transported to and from Lornado by coaches, starting from 6:50 pm on 2017 07 04. Lornado's rear Minto Place entrance will be reserved for persons with disabilities and for exiting only. All other guests, including media representatives, will enter via the Lisgar entrance. Drop off for guests arriving by taxi or driver will be on the corner of Lisgar Road and Buena Vista Road.

Approximately 2,000 guests are expected to attend the event. Traditionally, guests include senior Canadian government officials at the federal, provincial and municipal levels; Canadian military and law enforcement officials; foreign diplomats; representatives of private sector companies; and other domestic and foreign dignitaries. (

While the residence itself will be closed to guests, the grounds will have food, drinks and seating available in marquee tents. The official program normally begins with the US Marine Corps Guards presenting their Colours, performing a flag drill, singing of both national anthems and retirement of the Colours, followed by music from military and local bands.

Due to the high-profile nature of this event and its participants, the Government of Canada will provide additional security and emergency resources

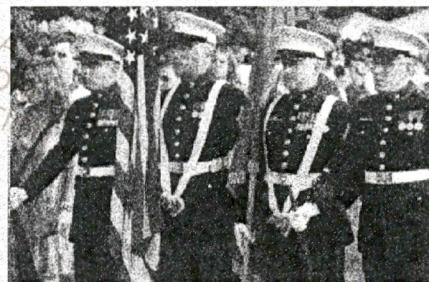
Threats to Special Events such as US Independence Day

US Ambassador Kelly Craft



Source: ca.usembassy.gov

2015 07 04, Lornado, US Marine Colour Party



Source: ottawacitizen.com

Retired RCMP Sergeant Garth Hampson sings the national anthems



Source: ottawacitizen.com

Fourth of July Event Pick-up Drop-off Points**Intersection Lisgar and Buena Vista Roads**

Source: google.ca_maps

Canadian Aviation & Space Museum

Source: tripaso.com

Attacks involving special events, symbolic holidays, tourist or secure areas in the past year include the following:

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Source: 2018 06 20 MEMRI



Source: SITE

Terrorism Threat Levels

Canada

MEDIUM ➔

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THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

HIGH

MEDIUM

LOW

VERY LOW

Established ↑ Raised ↓ Lowered ←→ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is HIGHLY LIKELY and COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is LIKELY.

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism COULD OCCUR.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre

Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/231-Corrected // 2018-11-29

SECRET

UPDATE

THE NATIONAL TERRORISM THREAT LEVEL FOR CANADA

CRITICAL
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW
VERY LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism COULD OCCUR.

SCOPE

KEY JUDGEMENTS

- The greatest terrorism threat to Canada remains domestic extremists who have been inspired or incited online by Sunni Islamist terrorist groups such as DAESH or al-Qaida (AQ).
- A future terrorist attack in Canada is likely to be a simple attack using unsophisticated methods against a soft target.
- Despite a decrease in terror attacks in Canada and other Western countries, the intent and capability to conduct violent acts of terrorism persists.
- Other forms of extremism exist in Canada. While there is no information revealing intent by these actors to attack Canada,

WHO? Domestic extremists inspired by Sunni Islamist terrorist groups



ASSESSMENT NOTE

- Methods that have become synonymous with terrorism are increasingly being used by individuals conducting violent attacks, representing a challenge for security and intelligence officials as the specific threat they pose can be misunderstood.
- Uniformed personnel in Canada continue to be singled out as targets for attacks by Islamist extremists as seen in attacks both domestically and abroad.

ACTORS**SUNNI****SHIA****FAR-RIGHT /
FAR-LEFT****SIKH****CETs****1. SUNNI EXTREMIST GROUPS**

The greatest terrorism threat to Canada continues to be Canada-based groups or individuals affiliated with violent Sunni Islamist extremist ideologies propagated by groups such as DAESH and AQ and their affiliates who continue to express intent and/or demonstrate capability to carry out a violent act of terrorism in Canada.

INTENT**Attack Planning****ABU BAKR AL-BAGHDADI
MENTIONS CANADA**

Source: Al Jazeera

According to open sources, on 2018 08 22, DAESH's media outlet al-Furqan Foundation released a recording of a speech delivered by overall leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Entitled "Give Glad Tidings to the Patient," the recording - his first in almost a year - and encouraged DAESH supporters in the West to follow the path of those who supported the group in Canada and Europe, and to continue to carry out bombings, shootings and vehicular strikes.

Travel abroad**Travel to Canada**

in a DAESH statement was in September 2014 by then DAESH spokesman Abu Muhammed al-Adnani, a month before the October 2014 St-Jean-sur-Richelieu vehicle ramming and Parliament Hill firearms attacks.

Facilitation and recruitment**Online incitement****CAPABILITY****Acquisition****Training****Online research**

Extremists in Canada continue to access online propaganda that depicts attack methods, such as bladed-weapon or vehicular attacks, and other suggested methods.

2. SHIA GROUPS

Shia terrorist groups, such as Lebanese Hizballah (LH), use Canada primarily as a facilitation hub.

INTENT**Facilitation and recruitment**

CAPABILITY

Hizballah has extensive networks and areas of influence in countries such as Lebanon, Syria and the Triborder area in South America. Hizballah also has an advanced and demonstrated capability to conduct attacks. There are reported instances of Canadians who have gained military or combat experience as part of their membership in LH and involvement in the Syrian conflict.

3. FAR-RIGHT AND FAR-LEFT GROUPS

The small number of groups and individuals that constitute the far-right movement in Canada espouse an array of extremist views and only a few espouse the use of violence in support of their goals.

Similarly, there is a broad spectrum of issues and groups on the far left, and some individuals support the use of violence to achieve their goals. These activists have perpetrated and claimed violent acts including vandalism, such as damaging oil and gas pipelines, using incendiary device attacks against symbols of capitalist wealth and finance, or taking action to confront the far-right movement.

INTENT

Recruitment & online incitement

Both far-right and far-left groups use various methods to convey their ideas. While some individuals gather in person, both movements exist largely online, where they post hate messages and/or share views, according to open sources.

According to open sources from July 2018, individuals in Canada who are associated with the far-right movement communicate with likeminded actors abroad online, using both social media and memes as a recruitment tool to propagate their views. Further, according to open sources, some far-right extremist groups in Canada are rebranding and reaching out to other groups in the country in an attempt to merge into a larger group.

According to open sources, while discreet in public, far-left extremists have a strong online presence, and activists tend to converse with likeminded individuals in Canada and abroad via online platforms and websites such as Contra Info. These forums are also used as mobilization platforms.

INCEL MOVEMENT

The Incel movement has a manifesto; past occurrences, such as the Toronto vehicle ramming attack of April 2018, the Florida yoga studio incident of November 2018, could be considered politically or ideologically motivated.

CAPABILITY

Training

According to open sources, a small number of individuals espousing far-right extremist ideologies undergo private paramilitary training, while others are joining law enforcement or the CAF in order to gain access to training and weaponry.

4. SIKH EXTREMISTS

INTENT

Facilitation and recruitment

CAPABILITY

While open sources from 2017 previously reported that Sikh extremist groups may have conducted training exercises in Canada,



5. CANADIAN EXTREMIST TRAVELLERS AND PREVENTED TRAVELLERS

INTENT

Travel abroad

Travel to Canada

Despite Coalition successes against DAESH in Syria and Iraq, Canada has not experienced an influx of returning DAESH-affiliated CETs and, according to open sources, only a limited number have expressed intent to return to Canada.

CAPABILITY

Acquisition

Training

TERRORISM OR OTHER RELATED LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Abdulrahman EI BAHNASAWY: Pleaded guilty to terrorism-related charges in New York, on 2017 10 06. His sentencing is scheduled to take place in December 2018.

Alexandre BISSONNETTE: Pleaded guilty to all charges against him on 2018 03 28. His sentence hearing took place in June 2018 and the judge will render his sentence in February 2019. Bissonnette did not face terrorism charges for the Québec City mosque shooting.

Rehab DUGHMOSH: Facing terrorism charges, among others, Dughmosh is scheduled to stand trial starting in January 2019.

Amor FTOUHI: Convicted of terrorism and other crimes on 2018 11 13 in the 2017 06 21 stabbing of an airport officer at the Flint Bishop International Airport in Flint, Michigan. His sentence hearing is scheduled for December 2018.

Alek MINASSIAN: Facing ten counts of first-degree murder and 16 counts of attempted murder in connection with the 2018 04 23 Toronto van incident. The case is going directly to trial. No date has yet been set. Minassian is not facing terrorism charges.

Awso PESHDARY: Facing charges of participating in the activity of a terrorist group, facilitating an activity for a terrorist group, and two counts of conspiring to participate or contribute to an activity of a terrorist group with local men, his trial is underway.

Abdulahi Hasan SHARIF: Facing 12 charges, his trial was set to start in May 2018, but was adjourned to 2019 10 15 to allow for him time to find a new lawyer.

OPPORTUNITY

When extremist intent and capability intersect, a situational opportunity is the only remaining ingredient required to realize a terrorist attack. While actors with unsophisticated capabilities may be limited to softer targets, such as unsecured public areas or public transit, using readily available weapons, actors that acquire more sophisticated capabilities will seek to attack harder targets, such as highly secured special events and secured buildings (including government facilities or infrastructure).

REALIZED ATTACKS

In fact, there have been no terrorist acts perpetrated in Canada since the September 2017 Edmonton attack. Further, the rate of terrorist attacks in Western countries has continued to diminish over the last year.

DAESH's diminishing presence in Syria as a result of coalition success; the absence of major responses to calls for attacks by prominent terrorist leaders; and authorities counter terrorism capabilities in many countries are contributing factors in this decrease in attacks.

Terrorist methods have shifted from complex directed attacks to simple attacks inspired by a group's ideology or another individual's recent actions. There has also been an increase over the past year in violent criminal attacks which have appropriated terrorist methods (see use of terrorism tactics textbox).

METHODS USED BY ACTORS

UNSOPHISTICATED METHODS

- Vehicle ramming** – a series of high-profile ramming attacks over the past years has demonstrated the efficacy of this terrorist tactic. This method is often echoed in DAESH propaganda, especially leading up to large special events such as the 2018 FIFA World Cup. This tactic has also proven effective in non-terrorism-related incidents, such as the Toronto incident of April 2018 and a September 2018 incident in Hengyang, China, where a man drove an SUV into a group of people and then began attacking them with a knife and a shovel.

USE OF TERRORISM TACTICS IN NON TERRORIST ATTACKS



Source: CBC News

In April 2018, an individual rented a van and killed 10 people and injured 15 after he drove into a number of pedestrians in the North York area of Toronto. In early April 2018 a man with a history of mental illness killed three people in Munster, Germany after he rammed a van into a crowd outside a restaurant. In December 2017, a car plowed into Christmas shoppers in Melbourne, Australia, killing one and injuring at least 18. The driver, an Australian citizen of Afghan descent, had a history of mental health problems and drug use.

2. **Bladed weapon attacks** – DAESH reiterated a call to carry out knife attacks on 2018 07 12, a call that has resonated in online forums as well as in concrete action, most recently in Melbourne, Australia, on 2018 11 09 and Amsterdam, Netherlands on 2018 08 31.
3. **Blunt object attacks** – Extremists have heeded DAESH's past calls to use readily-available objects as weapons, with individuals using implements such as a hammer, in Paris, France, on 2017 06 06, or a golf club, in Scarborough, Ontario, on 2017 06 03.
4. **Corrosive material attacks** – DAESH propaganda dating back to September 2017 called on aspiring lone actors to carry out acid attacks in the West, suggesting they attack passengers on public transport.

5.

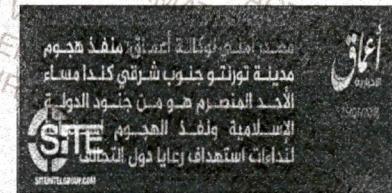
6. **Exploiting the Internet:** extremist propaganda relies on diverse open and encrypted tools and platforms for disseminating ideology and methodology related to terrorism. Currently, groups like DAESH are placing a significant emphasis on spreading their brand and methods in the online realm. Canada-based extremists are circulating threatening material online. Though images featuring Canada or Canadian interests continue to be used in extremist propaganda (see textbox), this has not resulted in increased attacks or more active planning in Canada or against Canadian targets.
7. **Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV)** – drones span the boundary between sophisticated and unsophisticated methods of attack. While there have been attacks involving weaponised drones in combat zones, in Canada or other Western countries, UAVs continue to be used for surveillance and counter-intelligence objectives, and for disrupting civil aviation.

SOPHISTICATED METHODS

1. **UAVs** – According to open sources, while domestic actors also discussed the use of UAVs as a possible crude explosive delivery system, modified UAVs with enhanced capabilities have been used in theatre in Syria and Iraq
2. **Improvised explosive devices (IED)** – IED attacks remain a benchmark method for terrorists. Even though a multitude of instructions and manuals are shared and researched online, the construction and successful detonation of stable IEDs remains a technical challenge for less-capable actors.
3. **Vehicle-borne IEDs (VBIED) and IEDs with flammable enhancements** - are among the more sophisticated IEDs and are therefore more challenging to produce and for successful use in attacks. While not specifically a VBIED, an individual loaded a vehicle with flammable gas containers in Melbourne, Australia on 2018 11 09.

CANADA FEATURED IN PROPAGANDA

DANFORTH Incident

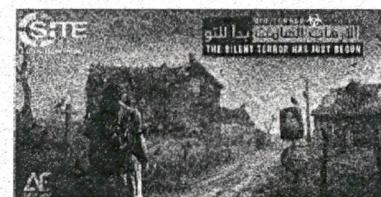


Source: SITE Intelligence

Canada continues to be featured in extremist propaganda. On 2018 07 22, an individual opened fire on various restaurant patrons on Danforth Avenue, a busy neighbourhood in Toronto, Ontario, killing three people. On 2018 07 25, DAESH claimed responsibility for the attack and described the shooter as "a soldier of the Islamic State" and said that he had "carried out the attack in response to DAESH's calls to target the citizens of the countries participating in the anti-DAESH coalition." Muhaqiq al-Ansar, a DAESH-affiliated media outlet later urged lone actors to follow the example of the Toronto shooter and mount attacks in Western countries.

4.

**CALLS FOR CBRN ATTACKS
IN THE WEST**



Source: SITE Intelligence

6. **Advanced Cyber Hacking** - Extremist groups such as DAESH, AQ, Hizballah, and Hamas continue to pose only a minor cyber threat to Canada, since their main focus is still kinetic, real-world acts of violence.

7. **Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosives (CBRNE)** - Terrorist groups continue to be interested in using chemical and biological agents to conduct attacks, and encourage lone actors to use these agents as weapons, according to open sources. Manuals and instructions are regularly shared online. Credible ricin instructions have been posted online throughout 2017 and 2018 and materials that tested positive for ricin were found in a disrupted attack in Germany in June 2018. Authorities in France arrested an individual in May 2018 who was trying to learn how to make ricin online. Also, the military-focused jihadi group al-Saqra Foundation for Military Science published a "Kill Them Silently" series in July 2018, providing various guides and manuals on the use of toxins, poisons, and chemicals. There is a high level of difficulty in using chemical and biological weapons. Their use requires sophistication and detailed planning that would be challenging for a lone actor to achieve.

Following the release of a video in late July 2018 that urged lone-actor jihadists to carry out biological weapon attacks in the West, al-Abd al-Faqir Media, a DAESH-linked media group, issued a poster campaign promoting the idea. The graphics showed various aspects of hypothetical attacks, including a fighter in a hazmat suit, nefarious canisters of green gas, and the results of such an attack depicted in a graphically rendered small town. Threatening text included: "The Silent Terror Has Just Begun," "We Will Make You Fear the Air You Breath," and "You Will See the Danger of Your Weapons in Your Own Country." None of the posters clearly depicted Canada.

TARGETS

- 1. Uniformed Personnel** - remain a primary target for extremist attacks, as seen in previous attacks in Canada (the September 2017 attack in Edmonton, Alberta; the Toronto, Ontario, Canadian Forces recruitment centre attack in March 2016, the October 2014 attacks in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec and Ottawa, Ontario). Internationally, uniformed personnel have frequently been targeted, including the 2018 08 14 attempted vehicle ramming incident in London, UK and, the 2018 05 29 attack against police officers in Liege, Belgium.
- 2. Special Events:** Large events such as the Jeux de la Francophonie to be held in Canada in 2021 or the FIFA 2026 to be held in the USA, Mexico, and Canada will continue to represent a highly attractive targets for extremists. Propaganda messages and posters often feature special events, and are typically issued in multiple languages, invoking images of logos, venues, and public figures, with text encouraging attacks on civilians in the streets using bombs, vehicles, firearms, or knives according to open sources. Western holidays and religious celebrations also continue to be featured in extremist threat reporting. Attacks against such targets continue to occur, as seen on 2018 11 02 when gunmen opened fire on two buses carrying Coptic Christians in Minya province, Egypt, killing seven and wounding eighteen.
- 3. Soft Target Public Spaces** – extremist groups continue to promote attacks against public spaces with a high concentration of individuals or high foot traffic and fluid movement of people. For example, the pro-DAESH Remah Media Foundation published a poster on Telegram on 2018 10 04, displaying a stock image of a concert and showing a man holding a knife behind his back. Another DAESH-supporting group, al-Abd al-Faqir Media Foundation had published a similar poster on 2018 09 26, also showing a stock image of a concert, but featuring a man holding a grenade. Other public spaces of symbolic value, including churches, mosques, synagogues, and community centres can also represent attractive targets for extreme groups.
- 4. Secured Hard Targets** – As actors acquire more sophisticated capabilities, harder targets, such as highly secured special events or secured government facilities and areas may become more attainable targets. However, domestically, these type of venues remain aspirational at this time.

TRANSPORTATION SECTORS

“PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT”
“RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION”
“PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT”
“RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION”

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS // For transportation

An attack on an aviation target, airplanes in particular, continue to represent a pinnacle of achievement for groups such as DAESH and AQ. Plots and attack attempts against aviation continue to be featured in extremist propaganda, according to open sources. Al-Abd al-Faqir Media, a DAESH-linked group, published a poster threatening civil aviation, giving a warning in Arabic, English, and French. The group distributed the image on Telegram on 2018 04 25, which depicts a scene from the fuselage of an aircraft and features a passenger holding a knife. The text displayed in the three languages reads: "You will be an easy prey".

"PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"
"RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET/OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION"

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*"RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
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According to open sources, on 2018 08 09, DAESH supporters on the Shumukh al-Islâm pro-DAESH Deep Web forum discussed operational advice to target maritime transportation. The discussion involved suggestions to target oil tankers, military craft, cargo ships or cruise liners using tactics similar to those used in the bombing of USS Cole in Yemen by AQ in 2000. Canada was not mentioned in this discussion.

TERRORISM THREAT LEVELS // For Canada

Canada ➡ **MEDIUM**

Threat levels as of 2018 11 29.



An act of terrorism **COULD OCCUR.**

ITAC assesses
that an act of terrorism could occur *in Canada.*

*"PROCESSED UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVACY ACT AND/OR
ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT"*

*"RÉVISÉ EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR LA
PROTECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS
ET OU DE LA LOI SUR L'ACCÈS À L'INFORMATION"*



THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

Established ↑ Raised ↓ Lowered ↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY LIKELY and
COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

HIGH

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
LIKELY.

MEDIUM

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism
COULD OCCUR.

LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
POSSIBLE BUT UNLIKELY.

VERY LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY UNLIKELY.

ITAC uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis in applying terrorism threat levels. The setting of threat levels is determined by several factors including current intelligence, recent events, as well as the intent, capabilities, and attack frequency of terrorist groups. ITAC cautions that the information may be incomplete and, regardless of the threat level applied, a violent act of terrorism may occur with little or no warning.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre / Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

SECRET//

TA 18/39-E // 2018-02-15

Violent right-wing extremism in Canada and Europe – a comparative analysis

INTRODUCTION

On 2017 01 29, Alexandre Bissonnette, an individual reported to be supportive of right-wing extremist (RWE) views, conducted a fatal attack at a mosque in Québec City. Bissonnette is charged with six counts of first-degree murder and six counts of attempted murder using a restricted firearm, and will stand trial beginning March 2018. A year out from the Québec attack, this paper considers the threat posed by RWE individuals and groups in Canada who go beyond freedom of expression and the right to protest, and beyond criminal acts of hatred, to conduct acts of terrorism inspired by RWE ideology. The paper compares this threat to that posed by individuals and groups in Europe, where a number of violent RWE attacks have occurred in recent years.

The RWE milieu comprises a complex and diverse range of individuals and groups espousing views on a number of issues and grievances, including white supremacy, anti-Semitism, anti-Islam, anti-immigration, homophobia, anti-government, anti-law enforcement and racism, among others. RWEs use various means to express their views. In Canada, activities short of promoting violence are protected by The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees the rights of freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

RWE activities that cross the criminal threshold are defined as "hate crimes" if they are found to be motivated by hatred toward an identifiable group as defined in 718.2(a)(i) of the Criminal Code of Canada. In order for activity to be deemed an act of terror, a further specifier is required with respect to motivation, namely being done with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public, with regard to its security or compelling a person, a government, or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act (section 83.01 of the Criminal Code). Violent activities by RWE individuals or groups in Canada over recent years have not, as far as the ITAC is aware, been identified as having legally crossed the threshold to terrorist activity.

KEY JUDGEMENTS

- Canada's RWE milieu in support of their goals. espose the use of violence

RWE groups in Canada



Source: Vice News

ASSESSMENT NOTE

This report is based on open source information and intelligence.

DEFINITIONS and HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS are located at the last page.

The European context

The RWE milieu in Europe is grounded in anti-immigration, anti-Islam, anti-European Union and anti-Semitic stances, according to open sources. The recent influx of migrants to Europe caused by the Syrian conflict has also been used by RWE groups to promote xenophobic and Islamophobic positions, according to an EU trend report.

These strong nationalist ideologies have been boosted by some political parties that have recently become prominent throughout Europe. In December 2017, Austria became the only western European state with a ruling far-right party in government with the coalition between the far-right Freedom Party and the conservative People's Party. Far-right ideology in Europe has also seen political legitimization in the rise of the 'Alternative für Deutschland' (AfD) party in Germany and the 'Front National' in France. The March 2016 election marked the first time in more than 60 years that a far-right party sat in the federal parliament in Germany, while France's far-right leader Marine Le Pen contested the 2017 French presidential election and attained almost 34 percent of the national vote in the second round.

While Europe has seen the legitimate emergence of far right-wing political parties, there are also many RWE groups throughout Europe that espouse violent rhetoric. Open source reporting indicates that this segment of the European RWE milieu is fragmented, lacks consistent organization and leadership, and suffers from internal conflict, meaning that violent RWE attacks are primarily carried out by individuals, or loosely coordinated networks or groups. Some recent examples of RWE violence in Europe include:

- Three members of the Nordic Resistance Movement were sentenced in July 2017 for attacks in southern Sweden targeting newly arrived migrants. The three were responsible for an unexploded device found near a campsite accommodating migrants and a bomb that seriously injured one person in January 2017. The members were convicted on a range of counts, including attempted murder.
- Darren Osborne drove a rented van into worshippers leaving evening prayers at the Finsbury Park Mosque in north London on 2017 06 19, killing one and injuring 11 others. Osborne was convicted of terrorism-related murder¹ and attempted murder. A letter found in the van, which was believed to have been written by Osborne, contained a lengthy diatribe with strong racial and political overtones, opposing the presence of Muslims and migrants.
- In July 2011, Anders Breivik detonated a bomb outside the Parliament building in Oslo, Norway, killing eight people. He then shot dead 69 people, mostly teenagers, at a summer youth camp on the island of Utoya. He had posted white supremacist and anti-Muslim material online and had sent a 1,500-page manifesto the day he committed the attacks.

European governments have been working to curb the spread of violent RWE groups. According to media reporting, in September 2017 and January 2018, British authorities arrested and charged several individuals under anti-terror laws for associating with the proscribed RWE group 'National Action'. In 2016, 'National Action' became the first British RWE organization to be banned for promoting violence and acts of terrorism. Additionally, in November 2017, Finnish courts banned the Nordic Resistance Movement. The group, with roots in Sweden, attacked LGBTQ events, clashed with anti-racist demonstrators and carried out bomb attacks on refugee centres.

RWE threat to politicians in Europe

November 2017 – Andreas Hollstein, the mayor of the western German town of Altena, was attacked by a man wielding a 30 centimetre-long knife who was shouting criticisms of Hollstein's liberal policy towards asylum seekers.

July 2016 – British Labour Party Member of Parliament (MP) Jo Cox was shot and stabbed to death by Thomas Mair during the EU referendum campaign. Cox was a vocal advocate for Britain to remain in the EU. Mair was sentenced to serve a whole-life sentence due to the exceptional seriousness of the offence, as the court believed Cox's murder was committed to advance a cause associated with Nazism.

October 2015 – Mayoral candidate Henriette Reker was stabbed as she campaigned in Cologne's election. Reker was campaigning on her support for Germany's "open-door" refugee policy and her attacker confessed to having xenophobic motives and links to the far-right movement in Germany.

¹ ITAC notes that the definition for terrorism as it relates to right-wing extremism differs across European countries. That said, given the varying legislation, ITAC assumes that the legal threshold for terrorism-related charges have been met in each jurisdiction.

ASSESSMENTS

The Canadian Context

Right-wing extremism has been described as "encompassing a large, loose, heterogeneous collection of groups and individuals espousing a wide range of grievances and positions, including: anti-government/individual sovereignty, racism, fascism, white supremacy/white nationalism, anti-Semitism, nativism/anti-immigration, anti-globalization/anti-free trade, anti-abortion, homophobia, anti-taxation, and pro-militia/pro-gun rights stances." In Canada, a complex and diverse range of groups and individuals espouse many of these positions.

According to research by Dr. Barbara Perry and Ryan Scrivens, Canadian academics who study right-wing extremism, historically Canada's immigration policy and legislation, as well as economic fluctuations, i.e. periods of higher unemployment and inflation rates, have influenced the RWE milieu in Canada. Scrivens argues that Canada's acceptance of refugees in 2015 in the wake of the Syrian civil war and emergence of DAESH in Syria and Iraq, has contributed to increasing momentum in right-wing extremism. Scrivens also assessed that the November 2016 US election of a presidential candidate who campaigned on right-wing populist and white nationalist issues helped galvanize Canada's extant white supremacist ideologies, identities, movements and practices.

According to Perry and Scrivens, as of mid-2015 there were at least 100 'far-right' groups operating in the country, with a wide range of views and membership numbers. In a description of right-wing extremism in Canada, the RCMP includes white supremacist, nationalist, neo-Nazi, xenophobic and racist groups. Perry also suggests that, in the recent past, an increasing number of people are engaging with the RWE movement online.

Right-wing extremism in Canada exists primarily, though not exclusively, on the Internet, with members of some groups meeting in person. It should be noted that, as in Europe, some individuals associated with far-right ideology have had connections to Canadian politics – a number of candidates in Ontario municipal elections in 2014, for example. However, the electoral success of such individuals remains limited in Canada.

RWE groups in Canada use various methods to convey their views; for example, staging protest actions or expressing hate online.

Hate crimes in Canada

Police reported violent crimes (e.g. assault, threats, criminal harassment) in Canada – 2016:

- Hate crimes were up by 3% from 2015 to 2016, but below the number reported in 2009, the year comparable data became available
- Hate crimes represent less than 0.1% of crimes (excluding traffic violations)
- Hate crimes targeting South Asians and Arabs or West Asians, Jewish population, sexual orientation, were on the rise
- Hate crimes declined against Muslims in 2016
- Increased violence in hate crimes in 2016.
- Hate crimes targeting sexual orientation continued to be the most violent hate crimes.

Source: Police-reported hate crime, 2016
Statistics Canada

Canadian RWEs engage in threatening activities targeting specific individuals or groups, including refugees, which may fall under the definition of "hate crime" under the Criminal Code of Canada.

examples of acts of serious violence include:

- On 2017 01 29, 27-year-old Alexandre Bissonnette shot attendees inside the Grande Mosquée de Québec, in Québec City. Six people were killed and 19 injured. On the anniversary of the attack, Canada's Prime Minister issued a statement describing the event as a "terrorist attack against all Canadians, meant to test our resolve and weaken our values," and voiced the resolve to fight Islamophobia and all forms of hatred and discrimination.
- In June 2014, 24-year-old Justin Bourque, who had espoused anti-authority, anti-law enforcement views, shot five RCMP officers in Moncton, New Brunswick, killing three and seriously injuring two others.

ASSESSMENTS

THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

↔ Established ↑ Raised ↓ Lowered ↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is HIGHLY LIKELY and COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

HIGH

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is LIKELY.

MEDIUM

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism COULD OCCUR.

LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is POSSIBLE BUT UNLIKELY.

VERY LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is HIGHLY UNLIKELY.

ITAC uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis in applying terrorism threat levels. The setting of threat levels is determined by several factors including current intelligence, recent events, as well as the intent, capabilities, and attack frequency of terrorist groups. ITAC cautions that the information may be incomplete and, regardless of the threat level applied, a violent act of terrorism may occur with little or no warning.

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THREAT ASSESSMENT



Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre / Centre intégré d'évaluation du terrorisme

TA 18/47-E // 2018-02-22

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Violent right-wing extremism in Canada and Europe

INTRODUCTION

On 2017 01 29, Alexandre Bissonnette, an individual reported to be supportive of right-wing extremist (RWE) views, conducted a fatal attack at a mosque in Québec City. Bissonnette is charged with six counts of first-degree murder and six counts of attempted murder using a restricted firearm, and will stand trial beginning March 2018. A year out from the Québec attack, this paper considers the threat posed by RWE individuals and groups in Canada who go beyond freedom of expression and the right to protest, and beyond criminal acts of hatred, to conduct acts of terrorism inspired by RWE ideology. The paper compares this threat to that posed by individuals and groups in Europe, where a number of violent RWE attacks have occurred in recent years.

The RWE milieu comprises a complex and diverse range of individuals and groups espousing views on a number of issues and grievances, including white supremacy, anti-Semitism, anti-Islam, anti-immigration, homophobia, anti-government, anti-law enforcement and racism, among others. RWEs use various means to express their views. In Canada, activities short of promoting violence are protected by The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees the rights of freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

RWE activities that cross the criminal threshold are defined as "hate crimes" if they are found to be motivated by hatred toward an identifiable group as defined in 718.2(a)(i) of the Criminal Code of Canada. In order for activity to be deemed an act of terror, a further specifier is required with respect to motivation, namely being done with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public, with regard to its security or compelling a person, a government, or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act (section 83.01 of the Criminal Code).

KEY JUDGEMENTS

- Canada's RWE milieu espouse the use of violence in support of their goals.

The European context

The RWE milieu in Europe is grounded in anti-immigration, anti-Islam, anti-European Union and anti-Semitic stances, according to open sources. The recent influx of migrants to Europe caused by the Syrian conflict has also been used by RWE groups to promote xenophobic and Islamophobic positions, according to an EU trend report.

ASSESSMENT NOTE

This report is based on open source information.

RWE groups in Canada



Source: Vice News

There are many RWE groups throughout Europe that espouse violent rhetoric. Open source reporting indicates that this segment of the European RWE milieu is fragmented, lacks consistent organization and leadership, and suffers from internal conflict, meaning that violent RWE attacks are primarily carried out by individuals, or loosely coordinated networks or groups. Some recent examples of RWE violence in Europe include:

- Three members of the Nordic Resistance Movement were sentenced in July 2017 for attacks in southern Sweden targeting newly arrived migrants. The three were responsible for an unexploded device found near a campsite accommodating migrants and a bomb that seriously injured one person in January 2017. The members were convicted on a range of counts, including attempted murder.
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European governments have been working to curb the spread of violent RWE groups. According to media reporting, in September 2017 and January 2018, British authorities arrested and charged several individuals under anti-terror laws for associating with the proscribed RWE group 'National Action'. In 2016, 'National Action' became the first British RWE organization to be banned for promoting violence and acts of terrorism. Additionally, in November 2017, Finnish courts banned the Nordic Resistance Movement. The group, with roots in Sweden, attacked LGBTQ events, clashed with anti-racist demonstrators and carried out bomb attacks on refugee centres.

ASSESSMENT

The Canadian Context

Right-wing extremism has been described as "encompassing a large, loose, heterogeneous collection of groups and individuals espousing a wide range of grievances and positions, including: anti-government/individual sovereignty, racism, fascism, white supremacy/white nationalism, anti-Semitism, nativism/anti-immigration, anti-globalization/anti-free trade, anti-abortion, homophobia, anti-taxation, and pro-militia/pro-gun rights stances." In Canada, a complex and diverse range of groups and individuals espouse many of these positions.

¹ ITAC notes that the definition for terrorism as it relates to right-wing extremism differs across European countries. That said, given the varying legislation, ITAC assumes that the legal threshold for terrorism-related charges have been met in each jurisdiction.

RWE threat to politicians in Europe

November 2017 – Andreas Hollstein, the mayor of the western German town of Altena, was attacked by a man wielding a 30 centimetre-long knife who was shouting criticisms of Hollstein's liberal policy towards asylum seekers.

July 2016 – British Labour Party Member of Parliament (MP) Jo Cox was shot and stabbed to death by Thomas Mair during the EU referendum campaign. Cox was a vocal advocate for Britain to remain in the EU. Mair was sentenced to serve a whole-life sentence due to the exceptional seriousness of the offence, as the court believed Cox's murder was committed to advance a cause associated with Nazism.

October 2015 – Mayoral candidate Henriette Reker was stabbed as she campaigned in Cologne's election. Reker was campaigning on her support for Germany's "open-door" refugee policy and her attacker confessed to having xenophobic motives and links to the far-right movement in Germany.

Hate crimes in Canada

Police reported violent crimes (e.g. assault, threats, criminal harassment) in Canada – 2016:

- Hate crimes were up by 3% from 2015 to 2016, but below the number reported in 2009, the year comparable data became available
- Hate crimes represent less than 0.1% of crimes (excluding traffic violations)
- Hate crimes targeting South Asians and Arabs or West Asians, Jewish population, sexual orientation, were on the rise
- Hate crimes declined against Muslims in 2016
- Increased violence in hate crimes in 2016.
- Hate crimes targeting sexual orientation continued to be the most violent hate crimes.

Source: Police-reported hate crime, 2016 Statistics Canada

According to research by Dr. Barbara Perry and Ryan Scrivens, Canadian academics who study right-wing extremism, historically Canada's immigration policy and legislation, as well as economic fluctuations, i.e. periods of higher unemployment and inflation rates, have influenced the RWE milieu in Canada. Scrivens argues that Canada's acceptance of refugees in 2015 in the wake of the Syrian civil war and emergence of DAESH in Syria and Iraq, has contributed to increasing momentum in right-wing extremism.

According to Perry and Scrivens, as of mid-2015 there were at least 100 'far-right' groups operating in the country, with a wide range of views and membership numbers. In a description of right-wing extremism in Canada, the RCMP includes white supremacist, nationalist, neo-Nazi, xenophobic and racist groups. Perry also suggests that, in the recent past, an increasing number of people are engaging with the RWE movement online.

Right-wing extremism in Canada exists primarily, though not exclusively, on the Internet, with members of some groups meeting in person.

RWE groups in Canada use various methods to convey their views; for example, staging protest actions or expressing hate online.

While some Canadian RWE activities may fall under the definition of "hate crime" under the Criminal Code of Canada,

some examples of acts of serious violence include:

- On 2017 01 29, 27-year-old Alexandre Bissonnette shot attendees inside the Grande Mosquée de Québec, in Québec City. Six people were killed and 19 injured. On the anniversary of the attack, Canada's Prime Minister issued a statement describing the event as a "terrorist attack against all Canadians, meant to test our resolve and weaken our values," and voiced the resolve to fight Islamophobia and all forms of hatred and discrimination.
- In June 2014, 24-year-old Justin Bourque, who had espoused anti-authority, anti-law enforcement views, shot five RCMP officers in Moncton, New Brunswick, killing three and seriously injuring two others.

ASSESSMENTS

THREAT LEVEL // DEFINITIONS

CRITICAL

Established, ↑ Raised, ↓ Lowered, ↔ Remains

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY LIKELY and
COULD OCCUR IMMINENTLY.

HIGH

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
LIKELY.

MEDIUM

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism
COULD OCCUR.

LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
POSSIBLE BUT UNLIKELY.

VERY LOW

ITAC assesses that a violent act of terrorism is
HIGHLY UNLIKELY.

ITAC uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis in applying terrorism threat levels. The setting of threat levels is determined by several factors including current intelligence, recent events, as well as the intent, capabilities, and attack frequency of terrorist groups. ITAC cautions that the information may be incomplete and, regardless of the threat level applied, a violent act of terrorism may occur with little or no warning.

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